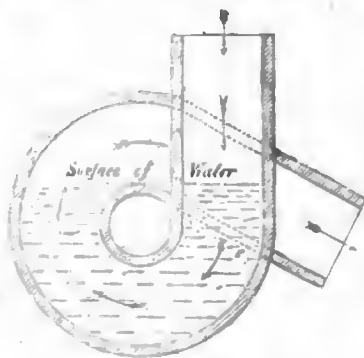


the corporation, as lay rectors, but all else has been done by subscriptions raised by the late vicar's exertions. Some old houses, which formed an unsightly encroachment on the west end, have now been removed; and it is intended, if funds be forthcoming, to complete the north aisle, and eventually to build handsome porches at the north and south doors. The removal of the old building has disclosed an exterior arcade in the Early English style, which is to be repaired where necessary, and windows inserted in the original openings. The Elizabethan gateway and building over it are also to be restored.—On Tuesday week, according to the *Bristol Journal*, a newly-built Independent chapel was opened at Marshfield.—The church of St. Michael, Two-mile-hill, St. George's, near Bristol, is ready to be consecrated on 22nd inst.—Trowbridge Old Church, after having been in great part pulled down to the foundations and rebuilt, was re-opened on 27th ult. It has been entirely repewed, and six stained windows have been given by various gentlemen, one of them by Messrs. Manners and Gill, of Bath, the architects.—At "primitive old Hincley," where "architects and others" are essential as contractors for the important work of repairing the old church spire, the hazardous task of taking down the vane has been accomplished by "Mr. Broadbent;" but, although he is expected to complete his job "in his usual workmanlike style," we rather suspect he is not an architect.—The large bell of the peal of St. Peter's, Dorchester, has lately fallen down: a cross beam saved the organ from demolition.—The parish church of Moreton, Dorsetshire, has undergone extensive alterations and additions from designs by Mr. H. Harnes, of Dorchester, architect. A new porch has been erected at the west end of the nave; there have also been provided a carved stone altar-screen, with Purbeck marble steps; stone columns with carved foliated capitals; ribbed ceilings with carved bosses and corbels; a font carved, an oak pulpit, reading-desk, and screens. The floors of the chancel, aisles and porches are laid with encaustic tiles. The roof of the chancel and the cinque-foiled recesses for the creed, &c., have been emblazoned in colours and gold. The whole of the windows have been filled with painted glass by Williment, the chancel windows having full-length figures, representing the crucifixion, apostles, &c.

—On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the Church of St. Nicholas, at Hildfeld, Dorset, was re-opened, and the chancel and burying ground consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. The church has been restored, and a new chancel added, the whole in the geometrical decorated style, and furnished with font, pulpit, lectern, and stalls complete; an open roof to the chancel, and which is also paved with Minton's tiles, a new bell turret over the chancel end, and the roof covered with stone tile, and carved-crested ridge. The architect is Mr. H. I. Withers, of Sherborne.—Trinity Church, Ryde, has been recently enlarged by the addition of a transept, containing about 140 sittings; the 500 free seats intended for the poor had been chiefly occupied by the rich. The incumbent has, on his own responsibility, incurred the expense of this enlargement, which exceeds 500*l.* It is much to be regretted, as observed by a Hampshire paper, that too many of the wealthy frequenting watering places avail themselves of the free seats intended for the local poor, without considering the circumstances of such district churches. It is to be hoped, however, that an opportunity such as the subscription list for this enlargement affords for settling accounts with the conscience will not be overlooked.

MEMORIAL WINDOW IN WHALLEY CHURCH.—From cartoons drawn by Mr. Pugin, a painted glass-window has been worked out by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, for Mr. Samuel Brooks, and erected to the memory of his father, at the end of the south aisle in St. Mary's Chapel. It is of three lights, with a figure of the Virgin Mary in the centre, and those of St. Anne and St. John at the sides. The artists are said to have here "exerted all their skill and lavished all the resources of their art," in the attempt to disprove the assertion that the art of glass-painting is lost.

NEW SYPHON STENCH TRAP.



THE annexed is an engraving of a simple stench trap, on the siphon principle, invented and registered by Mr. John Phillips. It can be applied to water-closet pans, kitchen and all other sinks.

EMBANKMENT OF WASTE LANDS.
HOME COLONIES ON OUR COASTS.

IN THE BUILDER of June 17th means are pointed out for the formation of buildings and embankments by a new process. At the present juncture it must appear important to find profitable employment for a population already overflowing, and, according to a recent estimate, increasing at the fearful rate of 1,000 souls daily. We are told that some persons of station have thought it advisable to form an association, in order that numbers of the benevolent may assist in the accomplishment of so useful an object. The new mode of forming foundations in the sea by atmospheric pressure on Dr. Potts's plan, often mentioned by us, would enable houses, schools, piers, quays, and embankments, in fact, home colonies, to be constructed with security, in places otherwise useless.

The enclosure and cultivation of districts of land consequent on the adoption of this process might be made to form, on the coasts of our islands, a source of employment and subsistence for thousands.

It has been computed that the poor-rate all over the kingdom might be reduced to more than one-half by a general enclosure of inland wastes. How much more may be expected from a system which would reclaim from the sea immense districts of land capable of being rendered fertile in a short space of time, by means of the recent scientific improvements in composts and manures economically supplied by health-of-towns committees, and distributed by air-tight tubes and vessels, and water-carriage?

Reference has shewn that the hope of obtaining a small spot of land whereon to rear their progeny will stimulate those who might be otherwise inclined to dissolute habits, to become provident, industrious, and strenuous supporters of order in the state, in which they possess an interest. It is at this moment asserted on the neighbouring Continent, that the proprietors of small freeholds have formed the main chain that has held society together and curbed the power of a population, infuriated because unprovided for.

A SYSTEM OF WHOLESALE FLUNDER IN THE NEW FOREST.—not by any modern "Robin Hood and his merry men," but by some of the subordinate "keepers" themselves of the property in the forest, in connivance with certain timber merchants,—has been exposed in the Commons by Lord Duncan, and admitted by Lord Morpeth to be, he fears, too true a tale. Investigations are in progress, and two "merchants" have been committed for trial. The expenses of managing this forest have for many years past nearly equalled—and in some years exceeded—the whole income derived from it.

THE SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL of the present session has itself vanished in smoke, being "discharged" on the order of the day for the second reading.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.

A GENERAL court was held on Thursday, the 10th, Lord Morpeth in the chair.

A voluminous document was laid before the court from the General Purposes Committee, which stated, that having taken into consideration the serious evils and hindrances to the public health which arise from cesspools remaining full of putrescent matter under the public ways and within private premises; and also the improper and expensive methods usually adopted for emptying such cesspools, they have caused a series of regulations to be drawn up for the instruction of their own officers, and also suggestions for facilitating public or private efforts for sanitary purposes.

The report then went into a detailed mode of cleansing, and recommended that a similar system of lime washing and cleansing to that in use at Edinburgh should be adopted, where it appeared, that during the period from September 14 to November 7, the entire cost for cleansing was 42*l.*, and was divided as follows:—543 staircases, 898 rooms, 248 closets, 894, making a total of 2,343, and the average expense of each is 4*d.* or a fraction above 4*d.* each. This calculation was based on the assumption that a special cleansing corps was retained for that purpose, but, by taking advantage of the services of the ordinary scavengers in the performance of this work, the expense will be greatly reduced. The report concluded by stating, that

"The commissioners do not undertake to recommend any particular purifying liquid; but they understand that investigations made by some competent medical authorities justify the mentioning of the following substances:—as some of those which, when diluted, may be used with advantage:—sulphate of iron; the chlorides of sodium, of iron, and of magnesia; the nitrates, sulphates, and chlorides of lead, copper, zinc, and tin; pyroligneous acid; the pyroligneous of iron; the mother water arising from the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned substances; coal tar; schiste and bituminous extracts. Of the above, the sulphates and chlorides of iron are said to be the best."

It was resolved, that the recommendations of the General Purposes Committee be adopted by the court, with such modifications and alterations as to minor points as may be necessary from time to time.

On the question that 470 feet of pipe drainage be laid down in Westminster Abbey precinct, on payment of 65*l.*, the estimate for the works—

Lord Morpeth drew the attention of the Court to the following notice of a question from Sir De Lacy Evans to Lord Morpeth, which appeared in the votes of Parliament of that day. The noble lord then read the following:—

"In consequence of the cleansing of some cesspools in the precincts of Westminster Abbey, last spring, 11 persons died of a violent choleric fever; out of the rioters and in the school, many deaths took place from it; the third report of the Sanitary Commissioners states that it seems to be owing to the mistake of emptying these cesspools into a sewer that has no proper fall and sufficient outlet to carry off its contents; it is intended to open and cleanse out the sewer in a few days; this sewer is said by the commissioners to be in a dreadfully impure state, and, if opened at this season, will doubtless emit most pestilential gases, to the danger of the health of the inhabitants of the precincts. And that the Dean of Westminster is of this opinion—is inferred by the inhabitants—from his breaking up the school a week earlier than usual; the question anxiously asked to be asked, on the part of the inhabitants is to know if the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests will give direction that the opening and cleaning of this sewer should not take effect until a colder season of the year, when it will be less dangerous in its probable result."

Mr. Austin said it was not proposed to open the sewer at all, but merely to flush it with water.—Mr. Chadwick said the matter had been carefully considered by those who had the deepest interest in it, namely, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who were of opinion that the existing state of things might be diminished, if not entirely removed, by cleansing. The fever cases that had been alluded to arose from the state of the locality. In the future cleansing operations precautions would be used that were perhaps neglected before, so as to remove the dilution in such a manner that there would be no evolution of the smell that now takes place from matter below the earth, but to postpone this measure would only be to increase the danger.—Dr. Southwood Smith bore testimony to the danger of allowing matters to remain as they are. It would be the greatest injury to the locality to postpone the removal of poisonous matter to a future period.—Mr. Chadwick was of opinion that what had given alarm as to fever were most efficient means of destroying it, and the officers who had been examined upon the subject considered an extension of these means the most efficacious in relieving the district, and had given the greatest satisfaction to all by whom they had been tried, and in many cases thanks had been awarded to the commission for their exertions in preventing the accumulation of poisonous matter.

The Hon. F. Byng said he held in his hand a list of 1,000 answers to the operation of their mode of cleansing, in which every individual was well satisfied.

The Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company.—The next business was to consider the steps to be

* As several of the above are poisonous, they must be used with caution.